## THE SOUTH.

The Opposition Party in the South.

It is Composed of a "Pactions. Ill Affected. Treacherons Host of Malcontents, Traducers and Friends of the North in Disguise."

It is Eminently Dangerous to the South ..

The Rebel Government to Monopolize the Blockade Running Business.

It is Advised to Conscript Every Negro for Whom One Thousand Dollars Hire Per Annum is Asked.

the Defence of Charleston.

The South Carolinians Called Out for

A FIGHT AT DALTON, GEORGIA.

Further Particulars of the Roanoke River Expedition.

NOT A MAN KILLED ON EITHER SIDE,

The Rebel Opposition Party. JEPP. DAVIS' ORGAN CALLING THE OPPOSITION

PAPERS HARD NAMES. nd Sentinel, of January 5, has a leader headed 'The Government and the Opposition,' thus in-advertently admitting that the South is not a unit in ning the Jeff. Davis usurpation. The article is as

The administration includes not only the President and his Cabinet, but also all officers, civil and military, appointed by the President, and all officers whatever of the Confederate government deriving their offices directly from the people. Congress wields for more power than all the executive officers. The President and all other executive officers are, especially in time of war, little more than agents of Congress. Congress vests them with extraordinary powers to meet the critical and unvarying circumstances of war, and may divest them of all power, by refusing the supplies needed to carry on the government. It is the imperative duty of Congress to watch closely the conduct of its agents, the executive officers, and see that they do not abuse the powers confided to them, but perform their duties and trusts wisely, diligently, energetically and faithfully. If it had reason, or saw any cause to distrust the wisdom, partotism or ability of the President, or of his appointees, it should continue in perpetual session, in order to guard against and rectify, so far as lay fit its power, all executive misconduct. That it does not hold such continued session is ample orteoner that after nearly four years' experience it continues to retain confidence

pointmenta, either directly or indirectly, from the people. In times of difficulty and danger, such as those in which we are now involved, the people seldom fail to put in office their wisest, ablest and most patriotic men. It is the acts of this government, thus constituted, which a factions, ill affected, treacherous opposition continuolity assaits. An opposition contemptible in numbers, and which does not include in its ranks one single man eminent for virtue and talent, and in whom the people have ever been acoustomed to confide. An opposition composed of maleometric, traducers, friends of the North in dispuise, and a host of sickly, timid, apprehensive men, who have become their dupes and instruments. These men select the President as the special object of attack, because they are afraid to attack the whole government directly, and know full well that to destroy confidence in him will be to paralyze the right a m of government, to discourage our own people, to ensourage the enemy, and bring failure to our cause.

Were the prime leaders of this opposition to quit our territory, as the Cataline conspirators quitted the city of Rome, it would be a happy riddance. Let them thus throw off disguise and appear in their true characters and the thousands whom they have deceived and are deceiving would return to just views and sound sentiments. As open enemies, we do not dread them, but as professing friends, living in our midst, they are eminently dangerous.

Ing friends, living in our midst, they are eminently dangerous.

What do the ignorant, inexperienced, unskilled scribblers and slang whangers who lend themselves to the laise men we refer to propose by their course? Do they hope that their misrepresentations and revilings will induce the collective and combined wisdom of the country to head their voices, take counsel and advice from them, be controlled and directed by them, and in fact, if not in form, vacate their offices, abdicate their trusts, betray their constituents? Surely they hope for or expect no such consummation as this. The government would be weak and criminal indeed if it should be swerved from its course and duty by abuse or advice coming from such questionable and ill affected and captious sources.

Their sole object, if we are to judge by the ebvious tendency of their course, must be to bring the government and the army into disrepute with the people, to engender discontent, to beget panic, to brevent emissments in the army and to encourage desertions from itnifice, to discourage and strengthen the enemy, and finally to bring about Northern success and Southern failure and subjugation.

These seem to be the objects of the few fortions leads.

The Rebel Government Advised to Mono

polize the Blockade Running Business. The Richmond Enquirer catches with all the energy of a drawning man at one of the occasional straws lately thrown it by the New York robel press. It has been as sured by the World or News, or some other paper of like character, that all they have to do to indefinitely prolong the struggle is to "forego the comforts and conveniences of civilized life." They overlook the insult conveyed in the comparison which likens them to a "community of

barbarians" whom it is impossible to injure by block-ading, and jump at once to the conclusion that their end is right, and demand the lostant suppression of the importation of all other than useful expenditure of all means for war material only. The Enquirer then adds:--

material only. The Enquirer then adds;—

The State coveraments and the Confederate governments should adsorptive the entire blockeds leaviness—controlling all the exportations and all the importations—the former acting for the people and the army, the latter for the army alone. A fised of fifty steamers owned by the States and by the Confederate States, setting apart each trop a portion of the outgoing earge as insurance, could be maintained at all times on the ocean, and remore the importation and exportation of the country entirely subservient to the cause of national liberty. We would not forbid individual and corporate enterprise, but only regulate it so that it should exist any by making the cause of the country its cause, and autordincting avaries to particular. If compation were set willing to run their steamers exclusively for the sause, rocessing a liberal compensation, they should not be permitted by order the ports, but be treated as public enemies, which they would be; for, in this war, every cities in that is not with us is against us. The blockede does not require regulating, but controlling—not department cales, but official management.

By such control of the importations the exports would be made to contribute exclusively to the military defence of the country. By curbing the means of display in the season of the side the unbecoming vanity of the peo-

e made to contribute exclusively to the military defence of the country. By curbing the means of display in cost and on the table the unbecoming vanity of the peo-ble would be checked and habits of frugality and the country encouraged. By closing the markets of the

country to imported luxuries the disgraceful extrava-gance that now pervades all classes of the people would be checked, and if the currency was not appreciated it would not be depreciated, by a daily comparison with articles of luxury. The blockade regulations of the last Congress were a failure because they impeded individual enterprise, and did not provide that the government should supply the place of the companies that would not run the blockade under those regulations. Fair and liberal compensation should be paid to individual enter-prise; but the governments—State and Confederate— should own a feet of steamers, and run the blockade under a system which, insuring against capture, would supply losses as fast as they occurred. This is a gigantic war, and requires gigantic means and herculean efforts.

war, and requires gigantic means and herculean efforts.

Negro Hire and Negro Conscription.

THE HIGH PRICE ARKED FOR NEGROES JEOPARDIZING THE HISTITUTION OF SLAVERY.

[From the Rickmond Enquirer, Jan. 5.]

Either the owners or their hiring agents are acting very much against common sense in the exorbitant hires demanded for negroes this year. One thousand dollars and board and clothing are asked by some for negro men. Is not a system of labor that thus extorts upon the necessities of the hirer rather expensive? is a question that we have heard asked an alarming number of times since the hires of negroes were doubled. These men surely forget the state of the country, and do not consider the fact that an earnest people are now deliberately weighing the hearings and influences of negro diavery upon the prospects of liberty and independence. They surely forget that these exorbitant hires are actual obstructions to production, and as such are really aid and confort to the enemy, and consequently acts hostile to our cause. The effort of the country is to reduce the cost and increase the quantity of production, in order that the currency may be improved and the cause sustained; but if the owners of negroes demand hires for their slaves which the farmer cannot pay and continue to cultivate his farm without increasing the price of his crops, they are acting exactly as the enemy would have then act, and they are joognatizing the institution of slavery by making if an incubes upon production.

An objection was raised to the conscription of negroes

An objection was raised to the conscription of negroes for the army because it would diminish the labor of the country, increase the cost of production, and thus cause a depreciation of the currency; but negro men, at one thousand dollars per annum, with food and clothing, is too expensive for farming purposes; and therefore they may be conscripted without any damage to production. Thus the owners of slaves are removing the only good objection to General Lee's recommendation of employing the negroes as solders. We hope that Congress will now act promptly, and conscribe every negro for whom one thousand dollars is demanded; for the price makes him the very kind of negro wanted in the army—an A.No. 1 negro soldier—and renders him too high and costly for the farm or any other kind of labor.

Would it not be well for persons hiring negroes to have a proviso in the bond that if the negro is conscripted the hire is to case? Otherwise a man may have a bond of one thousand dollars to pay, and yet the negro be sent to the army.

We lately gave an extract from the proceedings of the rebel Congress showing that steps had been taken to permit Jeff. Davis to draw his rations from the public crib at reasonable rates, instead of paying exorbitant prices to who have a higher regard for roast beef and poultry than for rebel uerrency. It appears from the representations tional, State or corporation, is necessary to the sustenance of the multitude of Richmond. It appears that some action was taken several months ago, but it has proven ineffectual. The Richmond Sentinel thus explains the

another:—
Some months ago, when butchers were demanding six dollars per point for beef, the City Council made a contract with Mr. Ingrain to bring beef and mutton at much reduced rates. The Secretary of War gave pusports to prevent his cattle from impressment, and butchers were detailed to prepare the meat for the market. The scheme worked beautifully for a while. Beef fell from six to three dollars per pound. But Ingram now asks as much for meat as the most exteriorate butcher. The poor, the multitude, the people, that no benefit in his arrangement with the city. A city stall may be a mighty good thing for a fow rich men about town and for lugram, but it helps not those who are in need of help—people for whose benefit he was made contractor. The people of Michand—the great multitude who, by the most unremitting labor, cannot make one-half the sum paid to government clerks—are starving. This is not a flourish, but a flacel fact. The avarice of traders, bucksters and butchers have brought this about, and it is time for Councils to do something.

former Virginia beef contractor, whom Patrick Henry very positive terms, which are italicized, that the "officers of the State of Virginia are supplied with prime beef in this city at one dollar and sixty cents a pound."

Anticipating a Visit from Sherman.

The new robel Governor of South Carolina has issued the following proclamation to the people of that State, in view of the coming lavasion of Sherman:—

HEADQUARTERS, CHARLESTON, Dec. 29, 1864.

The Legislature of South Carolina has declared that all free white men, between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, not already in the Confederate service, shall be liable to milita services.

liable to militia service.

The city of Charleston requires for its defence all within its limits who are between these ages. This service is for the defence of our homes. It cannot be defined except by those who are unwilling to defend that State whose laws protect them, that city by which they makelined except.

are sheliered.

All will come forth, all must come forth. The free profer of service is what the State desires. The service not proflered will be demanded.

Officers charged with the organization of this force will, as much as possible, resonable the service with the employments in business or labor of those who are ready to perform it. They who promptly respect to the call of the State are entitled to, and will receive from it, a careful consideration of all that affects their weiters.

Vacancies in all organizations in the city of Charjeston. Vacancies in all organizations in the city of Charleston will be filled without delay by appointment. The most active means adopted to complete all enrolments and

hoped that in no case will it be necessary to resor to either.

The enrolment and organization of regiments, battallions, or independent companies, will be reported to the Adjutant and Inspector General. Officers will exercise all the authority with which they are invested to maintain the respect due to the law of the State which requires for its defence the service of those who live within its limits and under its protection.

In this service there are no exemptions; none can be showed except under special circumstances. Certificates of disability, or other causes in consequence of which exemptions have been hitherto granted, will not be regarded unless renewed. Exemption from this service is what no one will ask who is true to the State. If there are any not true to our State they have no proper place among those who now prepare for its defence.

A. G. MAGRATH.

The Movement on Hardceville.

The Movement on Hardceville.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 5.]

Hardeeville is a station on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, twenty miles from Savannah. This news arrests attention. Will sherman's march be again unimpeded? It was thought that his march be again unimpeded it was thought that his march from Atlanta to Savannah was an impossible undertaking, simply because no one really believed that the government had removed its opposing troops from his track when Hood was sent to Tenuessee. Of course if there is no army in the way an enemy may march about where he pleases, and the public is in the dark about the disposition of the Confederate forces. But we do not think it possible that Sherman will be successful in this repetition of his experiment, for we know that there was a considerable force in Georgia which could not be concentrated against him when he abandened Atlanta, on account of the necessity of abandoning Augusta, Macon and Savannah. At the same that no such necessity now exists, and all those troops can be consolidated for buttle. In a strategical point of view the evacuation of Savannah was a source of strength to us and danger to Sherman.

The Bombardment of Fort Fisher.

The Bombardment of Fort Flaher.
TWENTY THOUSAND SHELLS THROWN BY PORTER'S VILKET.

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

We have heard it said that there were over twenty thousand shells thrown into Fort Fisher in the recent bombardment. For hours they averaged over thirty a minute, as they well might from so many ships and guns. Semetimes we think they fired even faster than this.

This failure of the Yankeez seems to have been one of the most complete in the whole history of the war. They were jailed as nearly as could well be imagined, and the best of the thing is that there can be no wrangling over the honors. It was all done by North Carolina troops, author their own trusted leaders; for Colorel Lamb, although a Virginian by birth, is the chose neolonel of a North Carolina regiment, and General Whiting has his home here, while General Bragg, General Hoke, General Kirkland and others are mattre and to the major born. Other gailant men, natives or citizens of other States, were no doubt hastening to our aid, but it so happens that North Carolinians alone were at any time engaged.

Proposed Pensity for Refusing Rebel Money.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 5.]

During the enemy's demonstration upon Wilmington, there were some merchants, of the shark species, who refused to take Confederate money for their goods. They were a little too fast. Wilmington has not falien. Said merchants describe to be hung for an attempt to pull down the pillars of the national faith.

Near Fort Fisher.

[From the Raieigh Confederate.]

We regret to learn that the report of the surrender of his battalion of Junior Reserves, by Major Reese, is but too true, and that too, under chroumstances very damaging to his reputation. All the facts will doubtless soon

be published. We understand that one Captain fatly re-fused to be surrendered, and marched out with eighteen of his company.

The Rebel Galvanised Yankee Battalion It will be remembered that many of the soldie fined at Columbia, S. C., endeavored to escape the hor rors of the "rebel pen" by joining the rebel army. man named Brooks organized a battalion of them, who took the rebel oath, doubtless with a mental reservation and entered the service regularly. We publish days ago the fact that the former prisoners had reached Savannah, but this is now said to be a mistake. The Columbia South Carolinian gives the following account

Four of the six companies constituting the battalion were 'un' forward under acting Lieusenant. Colonel J. Hampden. Broots, the companies commanded respectively by First Lieutenant Vincent F. Martin, Second Lieutenant John C. Minott, First Lieutenant J. Lewis Wardlaw, and First Lieutenant Eldred Simkins—the three first of the First South Carolina regular infantry. The last of the First South Carolina regular artillary.

For some time after going to the front the conduct of the command was generally good. They were several times under the fire of sharpshooters, and one was wounded. They were generally steady on duty. On or about the 16th inst., when encamped within about seven hundred yards of the enemy's outposts, Sherman sent a secret emissary, promising annesty if they immediately joined him, and great severity if they did not if they should fall into his hands. The battalion, with a few exceptions, immediately decided upon going over to the enemy and upon capturing or, if necessary, killing their officers. This, which was to be done at a concerted eignal, was discovered in time. Seven of their number were shot on the spot, and the remainder have been remanded to the federal prison.

Personal of Rebel Officers.

[From the Johnsond Whig, Jan. 5.]

General Ransom has been relieved of the command of the listrict of Charleston, General Taliaferro succeeding him.

him. General G. W. Smith is now in Augusta.

Ex-Governor Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee, was in Montgomery on Thursday, and stated to the editor of the Maid that his brother, Major General John C. Brown, is rapidly recovering from the wound he received at Franklin. He was wounded severely, but not dangerously, in the right leg, near the spot where he was once before wounded, at Perryville.

Another and More Reasonable Story of the Rosnoke Expedition.

[From the Raisigh Progress, Doc. 31.]

We tearn, on the authority of a gentleman who left Fort Branch, on the Rosnoke, the preceding Monday, that the engagement had with the Yankees on the occasion of their late advance was a very small affair, not a man being killed on either side, and none seriously counded. Colonel Hinton and five or six men were taken by the Yankees, while eight of the federals were taken by boys. Two of the Yankee gunboats were blown up in the river by torpedoes. Colonel Whitford's arm was broken; but it was thought there was no danger of his losing it.

[The Richmond Sentinel of January 2 stated very pos tively that six hundred men had been killed and wounder

by the rebel torpedoes .- ED. HERALD.]

The Richmond Enquirer of the 5th has an extract without date, from the Macon Confederacy, giving an ac count, also without date, of a skirmish at Dalton, Ga. count, also without date, of a skirmish at Dalton, Ga. It says that "the Confederacy learns that Captains Barnweil and Wofford, of Colonel Baker's regiment (recently organized in that section), situacked a party of Yankee socots, on the Spring Place road, near Dalton, and captured some seventy prisoners, seventeen horses, and forty or fifty stand of arms. Our informant, whose veractly is vouched for by several gentlemen of this city, was in the fight himself. The prisoners captured report two brigades of infantry at that post, and represent such dissatisfaction among the Kentucky troops on account of being deprived of a vote in the recent Presidential election. A majority of the troops there are said to be Kentuckians.

Our cavairy, while commelling the Fanks to remain

tuckians.
Our cavalry, while compelling the ! Yanks to remain just Dallon, are doing the citizens much injury by stealing their stock and subsistence."

A Rebel Built Steamboot in Mobile Eny.

[From the Mobile Register.]

Some time in May last General Maury ordered Major

H. St. Paul, Brigade Quartermaster of the bay forts and
batteries, to construct a light steamer for the purpose of
daily rapid and economical communications between the
city and her outer defences, and on yesterday that steamer, now powerfully armed, took her first trial trip,
proving herself a complete success in every way, and
combining elegance with strength and speed. She is
named after a lovely child of our commander, "Rose
Maury," and on that first cruise reached the wonderful
speed of sixteen miles an hour. A more staunch and
steady vessel was never built here, and Mobile may well
be proud of her mechanics, when we say that everything
in her comes from their hands.

Sherman's Destruction of Northern Geor-The Atlanta Intelligencer is again being published at Manta. A correspondent, writing to it from Marietta,

gives the following mournful account of affairs;—
You will no doubt be surprised to hear from me at my old homestead near Marietta. After I heard that the enemy had evacuated this country, I got permission to come home and see what had become of the family. I found them all well, but stripped of everything out of doors, and only enough provisions for a here subsistence. As I ascenaed Kenesaw Mountain, the first thing that came to view was the deorgia Military Institute, laid in rulns; what was once the beautiful, but now decelate, city of Marietta, with all the public buildings and private residences not occupied by some one fand some that were occupied) burned to the ground. Those that were fortonate enough to save their houses have no fonces around to interface and their shrubbery completely destroyed.

Bands of cilliering Yankees (which the officers pretended to forbid) were continually interrupting the citi-

General Price's Successor.

[From the Selma Mississipian.]

The death of General Price is reported to have occurre
on the 1st of December, at Dooly's ferry, Lafayett
county, Arkansus, where the General was seized with a
apopiectic fit. It is generally supposed that General
Cockerell, now commanding the First Missouri brigade, i
the Army of Tennessee, will be promoted and sent t
take charge of General Price's command.

[From the Columbus (Miss.) Republican.]

Miss Bell, daughter of the Hon. John Bell, and Mrs
and Miss Woods, of Nashville, arrived here yesterday.

During the middle of December they went from Nash
ville to Columbia, waited at the latter place until General
Hood captured at the name South. They left here
yesterday, c. roule for Tuscaloosa.

A Wall About Taxation.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Sentinet.]

Will you publish, through your columns, the wail of the widow and orphan? Surely when their cry comes up before our countrymen their grievances will be redressed. I belong to the class of widows who have invested their little property in stocks before the war. My income is one thousand two hundred dollars, my tax one thousand three hundred and nisty-four dollars. I am old; to dig. I cannot; to beg. I am ashamed; yet I must live out my allotted days. I have to board at an enormous price; I must be clothed, and with what Will our legislators, who make our laws depriving us of every means of subsistence, yet sit and vote themselves additional pay, enlighten us upon this vital subject?

A WIDOW.

Washington, Jan. 7, 1866. Richmond papers of the 5th inst. contain the following

items:—
A despatch from Augusta, dated the 4th, says:—

AFFAIRS AT BAVANNAH. The city of Savannah continues quiet. An order he been issued not to cut the shade trees for fuel. Sherman proposes to bring wood by the Gulf Hailroad. The Fourh and Fifteenth corps are in intrenchments, read ing from the Savannah river to the plank road. Th Yankees are building a new pontoon bridge opposite the Exchange. Many of the negroes who joined Sherman is the country are leaving; the roads are lined with them Sherman is giving leves to the negroes in Savannah Several federal steamers are engaged in removing ob

SALE OF NEGROES AT AUGUSTA. About three hundred negroes were sold in Augusta or Tuesday at auction, at an average of from \$3,000 to \$3,500 each. INCENDIARY PIRE AT ALBANY, GA.

struction s from the river.

Several buildings and five hundred bales of

DISAPPRENANCE OF YELLOW PEVER AT GALVESTON

The yellow fever has entirely subsided at Galvest General Kirby Smith is impressing tobacco for the use EVERYTHING QUIET IN THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DE-

> Everything was quiet in the Trans-Mississippi region, and there were no Yankees south of our (the rebel) army. The soldiers are in time condition—well clothed and

> Richmond papers of the 6th inst. furnish the followin GENERAL KILPATRICK'S WHEREABOUTS.

> Augusta, Jan. 5, 1865. Kilpatrick has crossed the Altamaha, but he is suposed to be on the Carolina side of the Savannah river. REPORTED DEATH OF FORREST. Western Virginia papers report that General Forces

has been killed by one of his own men. THE RAID ON THE MOBILE AND ONIO RAILFOAD. The Yankess have made a raid on the Mobile and Ohie Rallroad. They tore up some miles of track near Ve

GENERAL PRICE. A private lotter says that General Price is not dead. HOOD REPORTED DEAD. It is currently reported here that General Hood

MOVEMENTS OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5, 1865

No further movements of the enemy are reported to-day. His force is still concentrating and assembling etween Hardeeville and the Savannah river. There is no truth in their reported advance on Grahamsville The reported deaths of Generals Hood and Forrest are

From Savannah we learn that General Sherman is pursuing a very conciliatory policy, and has issued a proclamation permitting planters to bring in their produce as usual, and holds out inducements for them to do so. This looks as if he felt perfectly secure and meant to make all the frends he could

The Charleston Mercury understands that Sherman has given the citizens of Savannah fifteen days to settle up their bank and other accounts, which are to be balanced in Confederate Treasury notes. If this be true the fifteen days' truce expires. Everybody and everybody's relation will be eager to square up at once.

WHAT IS HOOD GOING TO DO NEXT? General Hood being now safely across the Tennesseriver beyond all doubt, we await with some interest the desails of his future movements. Gen. Thomas will end by all practicable means to prevent him if possible, but delay him at all events, from proceeding to Charleston or any other point in the prospective line of Sher-man's march. Whether it be the object of Hood o march to the defence of Charleston remains to be seen. Whatever his determination, we may anticipate more severe fighting between the rival armies of the

Meanwhile Sherman's march northward from Savar nah does not appear to be making very rapid headway.

The weather has been unpropilious, or other and more important causes have combined to impede his advance.

OBITUARY.

ketch of the Rebel General Price, of

The rebel Major General Sterling Price, of Missouri died of apoplary, at Dooley's Forry, Lafayette county, Arkansas, completing on the first day of the new year an eventful life of about sixty years. The exact date of his birth and the facts of his early career are no positively known. He was a native of Prince Edward's county, Virginia, but early removed to the State of Missouri, where he slowly obtained prominence as a lawyer and politician. His first appearance in a public character was in 1845, when he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress. During ticular to distinguish himself, and previous to the begin ning of the rebellion his fame was confined to the State present war won a national reputation, and deserves more than a passing dotice. Though this repu the more prominent rebel leaders who still linger. General Price has at all times, except on the memorable occusion of his Booneville escapade, maintained a certain dig-nity of style which, despite the shame attaching to bim for his great crime of treason, has gained him some show of respect from his enemies. General Price temporarily abandoned the political for

the military life when the war with Mexico began. He was early authorized by President Polk to raise a regiment of cavalry for service in Mexico, and early in th war marched from Missouri to Sunta. Fe with one of the best voluntoer cavalry regiments raised during the war. teers. It is a curious fact, Price was innstered into the United States service as colonel by Captain A. J. Smith, then Assistant Inspector General, but now Major General ral in the United States service, and the officer who gave Price his last whipping in Missouri, Colonel Price carly in the war distinguished bluesfor the prompt manner in which he suppressed the insurrection of the New Mexicans and Puebla In dians in his district of General Kearny's department of New Mexico. The insurrection began on January 14, 1847, with the murder Governor Charles Bent at San Fernando de Taos. The news of this and other outrages reached Sants Fe on January 20, and Colonel Price, with three hundred and fifty men and four twelve pounder guns, marched to punish the organized insurgents. He came up with their main force, numbering fifteen hundred, on January 24 near the small village of Canada. Price at once opened upon them and their village, and after a brief struggle the rebels were dispersed with a loss of thirty-six killed and a large number wounded. Price's loss was only two killed and six wounded. The pursuit was continued up the vailey of the Rio del Norte, and on January 29, Lafaya, another serious blow was inflicted upon the in surgents by Price, adding largely to the number killed and wounded, and to the demoralization of the enemy. On the 3d of February Price had reached San Fernande de Taos, the scene of Governor Bent's nearder. He found the insurgents in possession, strongly fortified, and awaiting an attack. Price assaulted the position on the 4th, and succeeded during the night it occupying some abandoned houses commanding the rebel position. The enemy sued for terms next day Price demanded and received the persons of the chief insurgents, and hung them a few days subrequently. This brief campaigu, which would to day be considered so insignificant as to hardly deserve recital, made Price brigadier general of United States Volunteers. His second battle in Mexico is known as that of Rosales, and was properly a siege. The principal battle of the siege was fought March 16, 1848, against a very superior force of Mexicans, under Don Angel Frens, Governor of Chi bushus, and resulted in the capture of the place and the outire garrison.

return to Missouri, Price was elected Governor of the State, and served for four years in that capacity, return ing at the end of big term to the practice of law. He also held the position of Major General of Missouri Militia. In 1861 he was elected as an avowed Union man to the Missouri State Convention, and was chosen President. This Convention resolved, with remarkable unan mity, that no grievance existed justifying Missouri in leaving the Union. In the secret session of the Legislature which shortly afterwards followed. Price, without taking a conspicuous part, did much towards precipi-tating the State into rebellion. The Governor, Claiborne Jackson, in May, 1861, ordered the State militia into cump and General Price accepted the position of Major General commanding the districts comprising the Depart ment of Missouri. He established his camps at various points. One of them near St. Louis was summarily equelched by General Lyon. Price began to assume ver high contracting powers, and offered to treat with the

government instead of a part of the United States. In June, 1861, his secession proclivities had become so full developed that the government began to take action against him and his forces, and he was compelled to fly from Jefferson City. General Lyon pursued him, overtaking Price at Booneville, defeating him, June 18, with considerable loss. He was pursued June 18, with considerable loss. He was pursued by Colonel Franz Siget, whom he encountered at Carthage July 5, and, after an engagement of two hours, succeeded in opening his obstructed route and continuing his flight towards the southern counties of the State. Here he collected a large force, which was soon after so strengthened by General Bou Mctullough's forces, that Price was enabled to offer General Lyon battle at Springfield, and succeeded in defeating him. He salvanced further north into Missouri, gaining strength daily and on September 16 began the siege of Lexington by a brisk bombardment of that city. This place and its garrison were captured on September 20. This was the last triumph of Price's Missouri campaign of 1861, as, soon after, he was forced to retreat by General Framont, and was subsequently driven out of the State by Curtis and Halleck.

after, he was forced to retreat by General Fromont, and was subsequently driven out of the State by Curtis and Halieck.

During this time Price was not regularly in the rebel service. On his expulsion from Missouri he was entered on the list as major general and placed in command of a division of troops. This division, with that of Van Dorn, was transferred in April, 1862, from Arkansas to Corioth, Miss., and participated, May 9, 1862, in the battle of Farmington. He retreated with the rest of Beautegard's forces from Corinth, and remained at Tupelle, Miss., until the following September, when his division, and that of Van Dorn, were moved to Luck's. Here a portion of General Grant's forces, under Rosecrans, attacked and defeated them after a hard fight, the rebel-lose left on the field being one thousand four hundrad and thirty-three men. October 4, 1862, Price and Van Born attacked Rosecrans in Corinth and met with a signal repulse, which shelved the two rebel worthies for a long time. He labored under this trouble for many months, being idle for the greater part of 1863. February 6, 1865, he again assumed command of the Department of Arkansas, relieving General Holmes. March 3, in an address to his troops, he promised to lead them against their "cowardly and bossting foes." In the following month (April 19), he attacked and captured a foraging train of two hundred wagons belonging to General Steele's command ear Camden, Ark.

In August Price was releved by tieneral Magruder of the command of the district of Arkansas, and began his last and most memorable invasion of Missouri. The invasion was ended by a single blow dealt Price at Newtonis by Generals Blunt and Sanborn, and Price was glad to retreat. Generals Marmaduke and Cabell were captured, and the rebel army badly dispersed. Price retired to Arkansas, where he collected the remnants of his corps tured, and the rebel army badly dispersed. Price retired to Arkansas, where he collected the remnants of his corps tured; and the rebel army badly dispersed. Pri

Colonel Isane O. Barnes. Bosrov, Jan. 7, 1865.
Colonel Issue O. Barnes, for many years United States
Pousion Agent, died this morning.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

Our St. Louis Correspondence Sr. Locis, Jan. 3, 1865. Trouble in Northwest Arkansas—Proposed Evacuation of Fort Gibson—A Notorious Guerilla Caught—Rebei Incendiaries in the Interior-A Radical Governor-

Conscripts Enlishing, de.

The rebels are growing troublesome in Northwest Arkansas. The telegraph is working freely between this city and Payetteville, though the wires have been cut twice in two weeks. The orders to repair the wires be manded owing to the death of three repairers, who were killed by robel guerillas while stretching the wires or the old poles seven miles beyond Payetteville. Cavalry parties continue to pass over Boston Mountain, and keep and hence to Fort Smith; but recent arrivals from that quarter indicate the increase of the

important, military movement to that quarter. Our troops still possess Fort Gibson and the country in the minds of military men on the border whether it would not be good policy to evacuate the post, so as to would not be good policy to evacuate the post, so as to save the long transportstion needed to supply the garrison with food. The robel cavalry attached to Price's army, added to the Indian rebels under Stand Watie, are now released from immediate fear of being attacked by Union troops, and they will soon be heard of threatening our communications with Fort Gibson, thus requiring an ever ready cavalry command to be present at Fort Scott and Springfield to rush down to that country, drive out the rebels, and rush back again to these quarters for forage. This region has been stripped of supplies by both armies and it is straining the point too far to attempt to hold it without a purpose.

Another notorious gnerilla has come to grief in this State, or, rather, he will come to grief very soon. Captain Hunter, who was conspicuous for murder, arson and pillage in North Misseuri Afreen months ago, and was

Another notorious gnerilla has come to grief in this State, or, rather, he will come to grief very soon. Captain Hunter, who was conspicuous for murder, aron and pilinge in North Missouri affreen months ago, and was the leader of a gang who robbed the Bioomington branch of the State Bank of \$35,000, was arrested at Sail Lake, Utah, by General Conner, and has been returned to this State. General Fish has him in custody and has ordered him to be taken to Huntsville, in Randolph county, for trial. A conviction is certain, and unless the President interferes Hunter will soon swing for his crimes, and follow Bill Anderson, Todd & Co. to the land of spirits.

Affairs are now more quiet in North Missouri than for many years. A querilla normed Bill Jackson is concealed some some in Chariton county, with ten or tweive follow re. They have lately inflicted considerable injury on Union men near Keyteville by sailying forth from their histing places and burning dwellings and barns. These wretches seem to be content with nurder and meandings in "shoot them on the Spot," provided they can directly in the studiously avoided any conflict with troops, General Fish has some for a new State government in the interests of "shoot them on the Spot," provided they can find them.

The imaguration of a new State government in the interests of the altra secretorists in this State. They received only a small amount of mercy from the late conservative Governor. But they will leave no mercy whatever now. Governor Fletcher starts out gon his four years form with the seclaration that he intends to conform the government of the State to mercy whatever now. Governor Fletcher starts out gon his four years form with the seclaration that he intends to conform the government of the State to mercy whatever now. Governor Fletcher starts out gon his four years form with the seclaration that he intends to conform the government of the State to the state of the state on the first of the state of the s

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 7, 1865

BILLS NOTICED. To appropriate \$200,000 for the relief of the sick and

wounded soldiers from this State in the service of the Also to appoint a commission to revise the Tax laws o

the State and report at the next session.

Mr. Brill miroduced a bill authorizing the manufacture of iron and articles therefrom at Clinton Prison by the State.

For want of a quorum the Schate then adjourned until Monday morning.

CHANGES IN THIS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. - Brevet Colone Charles McDougall, United States Army, has been re-Heyed from duty on the staff of Major General Dix and assigned to duty in Philadelphia as medical purveyor of the Department of the Susquehanna. Surgeon William J. Sloan, United States Army, succeeds Colonel Mc Dougall as medical director of this Department. Surgeon Sloan was formerly medical director of the department of the East, and established many of the general hos phals in New York harbor and vicinity during the early

Steamer Sunk on the Ohio River.

Carno, Jan. 6, 1865.
The steamer Old Fellow was sunk by ice at Columb to day. Sine went down in one hundred feet of was and will be a total loss. She was valued at from \$15.0 to \$20,000. No insurance.

The Weather at Cincinnati. About twelve inches of snow fell last night, interrup

## SHENANDOAH.

The New Commissary General of New York.

The fer Guerilla Programme in the Valley,

&c.,

Mr. Charles H. Farrell's Despatch. SRERIDAN TO REORGANIZE AND REOFFICER A PORTION OF

During the last ten days General Sheridan has disp his troops so as to render our lines secure from predstory incursions of the enemy, and also to secure the comfort health and discipline of his army. Our camps now present, by the huts of the troops, the appearance of s series of villages. Our men have abundance of food, warm clothing, &c., and are once in a while visited by the paymaster. In the interim of the winter season General Sheridan designs to reorganize the status of his army, by cutting away the dead wood, so to speak, in the shape of telicient officers, and appointing those better qualified te fill the vacancies thus occurring. There is great room for improvement in this respect, in this army as well as in others, and, by pursuing a rigorous course, the efficiency of our armies in next spring's campaign can be increase fifty per cent. The simple word merit should be the standard of promotion to insure the object above re

ferred to.

on the President to secure the vacant positions of major and brigadier generals which will occur under the late law of Congress retiring numerous old fossils that have only served to impede the progress of our armies and deplete the national treasury. If great care and decision is not exercised by the appointing power, the vacancie will be alled by officers not a whit better than those to be retired. A general commanding an army is the beel judge as to whom should be his subordinate generals, at he will be sure not to show favoritism, as his own reputation depends upon the ability of those who execute his orders. Another fact in this connections should be gravely taken into consideration. Four years of war has written on the pages of our military history the fact, that all our great victories have been accomplished by young and middle aged generals, and our defeats have been mainly attributable to superannasted officers. I assert this with all due respect to many of our old warworn veterans, who deserve the highest consideration for past services, but who, in our present emergencies, could serve the country better by being honorably retired and leading quiet lives. The efficiency of the army and the success of our cause demands that our young men shall lead our armies. In the numerous appointments of new generals which will take place next month, let the heroes of the day—Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan—be consulted as to who are deserving of wearing the stars.

THE NEW COMMISSARY GENERAL OF NEW YORE.

Lieutenant Colonel Van Petten, of the One Hundred and Sixtieth New York Volunteers, of the Ninoteenth corps, has resigned and taken his departure for New York, where he has been appointed Commissary General by Governor Fenton. His departure was taken annied the regress of his brother soldiers and officers in the field. He had endeared himself to them by his soldierly qualities and his geniality as a friend and a gentleman. At the battle of the Opequan, September R), Col. Van Potten led his regiment with conspicuous gallantry, and while leading his men was wounded by a builted in the thigh, but refused to give up command of hie mon until the chores of command remaining within the flows of the army can scarcely bear the loss of such men at this risk, and a thousand veteran officers and soldiers would give their united voice of welcome to retired. A general commanding an army is the best judge as to whom should be his subordinate generals, at

happy over this order of General Sherdan, and they think there is now agood hope for a reconstruction of the local social circle.

Systemanics Gurrilla Warpari.

On my late trip with our cavalry raid to Gordonsville, I made special inquiry in regard to the movements of the gerilla bands which now inject the counties we passed through. It appears that Mesby's late visit to Richmond was at the suggestion of Jeff. havis, to confer with his "Excellency" on the reorganization of the guerilla bands of Eastern Virginia. The conference was had, Mostly was to receive the rank of brigadier general at the proper time. Fauquier county was to be the great rendexion of the robol bandits. Mosby's command was to be raised to the maximum of eight battahons of four companies, and then divided, as the necessities of the service requared, into smaller detachments. All the gaps in the Blue Ridge were to be guarded by picked men, with feet horse, to herald the approach of our troops, and to give the signal for a concentration of their forces. A few detachments were to be a mobile force, to move from point to point, gathering conscripts and arming old men, who were to be local querillas, and authorized to murder and rob Yankees wherever found. A system of mountain signal stations was to be arranged, and the headquarters of the bands to be located in mountain fastnesses, accure from surprise or easy stack from our troops. The watchword of this organization was to be "No quarter to the Yankees"—in quarter under any presence—no prisoners to be captured—'marded murders, was to be ine ery.

It was to be like ery.

It was to be the medium of a Yankee builet, by the instrumentality of Corporal Kain, of the Thirteenth New York cavalry, brough him down to the verge of the grave. Whether he recovers or dies, the tactal have briefly related should command the attention of the mitary authorities. Certain it is the men and women of at

York cavalry, brought him down to the verge of the grave. Whether he recovers or dies, the factal have briefly related should command the attention of the mintary authorities. Certain It is the men and women of at least one county (Eauquier) have endorsed the new system. There is but one remedy where people have determined upon such diabolism, and that is to smoke them out and drive them with fire and sword until not a vestige of them or their places remain to blot the fair face of the carch. It would be a righteous judgment to people so confessedly abandoned to all the instincts of humainty and civilization.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1865

A letter from Loudon county, Va., dated the 8d inst., A cavalry force from General Sheridan's army visited

the neighborhood of Upperville and Middleburg on the

27th ult., and destroyed and carried away a considerable amount of property belonging to secessionists of that A few days ago another party of Union cavalry entered

the county from Fairfax, and made several arrests of dis loyal residents. A brigade of cavalry and artillery has been stationed near Lovettsville. General Devin is in command of the

Winter quarters are being erected, and it is probable this force will remain in the neighborhood of Lovetts ville during the winter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1868. As some of the morning journals contain a draft of the appointed the previous day by the Chamber of Commerc to aid the Unionists of Savannah, so worded as to imply a doubt as to the propriety of any action whatever in the premises. I send herewith a true copy of the resolution. originally offered and unanimously passed, and under the philanthropic and patriotic action of the Chamber of

Commerce:—

Resolved That a sub-committee of five, from this committee, report at a sub-syment meeting what measures about be taken to carry out, in the most practical and efficient manner, the recommendations of the Chember of Commerce to furnish supplies to the suffering Unionists of Savannah. Yours respectfully,

HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

FIRE IN CENTRE STREET,-Shortly after twelve o'clock this (Sunday) morning a fire broke out in the brase foundry 87 Centre street, owned by James Gallagher. The flames extended to the second floor, and before the The flames extended to the second floor, and before the fire was extinguished the stock was damaged to the extent of \$500, insured for \$1,000 in the Howard Insurance Company. The building belongs to the Lorillard estate. It is damaged about \$600, and is insured. A fracas took place between the members of No. 31 Engine and No. 2 Engine companies in Centre street, near Leonard. Captain Joursian, of the Sixth precinct, quickly quelled the disturbance and arrested three of the firemen, and locked them up in the station house.